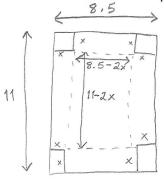
## **Lesson 24: Optimization (Part 1)**

## Steps: Draw a picture!

- 1. Identify the quantity to be optimized and the quantity that we can control/change (our variable).
- 2. Identify any constraints.
- 3. Use the constraints to write an objective function for the quantity we want to optimize in terms of a single variable (probably x).
- **4.** Take the derivative of the objective function with respect to the variable.
- 5. Set the derivative equal to zero and solve for the variable. usually easier! (Note: we should use the first or second derivative test to see whether the value we got is the minimum or the maximum, but usually, there will only be one solution that makes sense. If you have time on an exam, you should double check this.)
- 6. Compute the desired quantity. (This may not be the value you found. You may have to use the value you found to compute the desired quantity.)

Note: Optimization is different from related rates because we aren't worried about constants and variables with respect to time, instead we are concerned with what values we can control and what values/relations are fixed.

Ex. 1 A piece of cardstock is 8.5 inches by 11 inches. A square is to be cut from each corner and the sides folded up to make an open-top box. What is the maximum possible volume of the box?



(3) Volume = 
$$(8.5 - 2x)(11 - 2x) \times$$

3) Volume = (8.5-2x) (11-2x) x

We've already included the constraints
by using the picture.

$$V = (8.5 - 2x)(11 - 2x) x$$

$$V = (8.5 - 2x)(11 - 2x) \times V = (93.5 - 22x - 17x + 4x^{2}) \times V = (93.5x - 39x^{2} + 4x^{3})$$
 objective function

$$4\frac{dV}{dx} = V^{1} = 93.5 - 78x + 12x^{2}$$

(9) 
$$dx - V$$
  
(9)  $dx - V$   
(9)  $dx - V$   
(9)  $dx - V$   
(12)  $dx - V$   
(13)  $dx - V$   
(14)  $dx - V$   
(15)  $dx - V$   
(17)  $dx - V$   
(18)  $dx - V$   
(19)  $dx$ 

$$\frac{78 + \sqrt{1596}}{24} \approx 4.91$$
 and  $\frac{78 - \sqrt{1596}}{24} \approx 1.59$ 

The paper is only 8.5 inches, so here, we would have no side left. This means 1.59 is the answer that makes sense.

$$\frac{2^{\text{nd}} DT}{|x|} = -78 + 24 \times V''|_{x=1.59} = -78 + 24(1.59) = -39.84$$

$$V''|_{x=4.91} = -78 + 24(4.91) = 39.84$$

$$V''|_{x=4.91} = -78 + 24(4.91) = 39.84$$

$$V''|_{x=4.91} = -78 + 24(4.91) = 39.84$$

Both tests tell us that the max does indeed occur at x=1.59 in.

6 
$$V \approx 93.5(1.59) - 39(1.59)^2 + 4(1.59)^3 \approx [66.15 \text{ in}^3]$$

**Ex. 2** Whitley and Jaleesa are designing a poster with area 400 cm<sup>2</sup> to contain a printing area having margins of 1 cm at the top and bottom and 2 cm on the side. Find the largest possible printing area.

1) Maximize printing area A = LW. Control poster dimensions land w.

② Constraint is poster area =  $400 \text{ cm}^2$ (2+2)(w+4) = 400

3) Constraint:  $400 = (l+2)(\omega+4) \leftarrow \text{Solve for } l \text{ or } \omega.$ 

 $\frac{400}{\omega+4}$  -  $2 = l \leftarrow Plug into A = lw.$ 

$$A = \left(\frac{400}{\omega + 4} - 2\right) \omega$$

$$A = \frac{400 \omega}{\omega + 4} - 2\omega$$

$$\frac{dA}{d\omega} = A^{1} = \frac{400(\omega + 4) - 1(400\omega)}{(\omega + 4)^{2}} - 2$$

$$= \frac{400\omega + 1600 - 400\omega}{(\omega + 4)^{2}} - 2$$

$$= \frac{1600}{(\omega + 4)^{2}} - 2$$

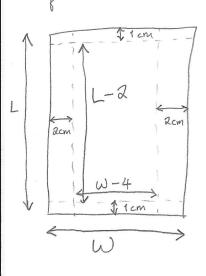
$$0 = \frac{1600}{(\omega + 4)^2} - 2$$

$$2 = \frac{1600}{(\omega + 4)^2}$$

 $2(\omega+4)^2 = 1600$   $(\omega+4)^2 = 800$   $\omega+4=\pm \sqrt{800}$   $\omega=\pm \sqrt{800}-4\approx 24.28$  or -32.28

(a) 
$$A = \frac{400 \text{ w}}{\text{w}+4} - 2\text{w}$$
  
 $A = \frac{400 (24.28)}{24.28 + 4} - 2(24.28) \approx 294.86 \text{ cm}^2$ 

Note: Can check we have max with  $15^{\pm}$  DT or 2nd DT. I'm going to use 2nd DT.  $A'' = 1600 \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{(\omega+4)^3} \cdot 1 = \frac{-3200}{(\omega+4)^3}$   $A'' |_{\omega=24,28} = -0.1414 < 0$  We could choose I and w to represent different quantities in our picture.



- ① Maximize printing area A = (L-2)(W-4). Control poster dimensions L and W.
- 2 Constraint is poster area 400 = LW.
- (3) Maximize: A = (L-2)(W-4)Constraint:  $400 = LW \leftarrow Solve$  for L or W.  $\frac{400}{W} = L \leftarrow Plug \text{ into } A = (L-2)(W-4)$   $A = (\frac{400}{W} - 2)(W-4)$

$$A = \frac{400}{10} \cdot 10 - \frac{1600}{W} - 2W + 8$$

$$A = -\frac{1600}{W} - 2W + 408$$

$$4 \frac{dA}{dW} = A' = \frac{1600}{W^2} - 2$$

$$0 = \frac{1600}{W^2} - 2$$

$$2 = \frac{1600}{W^2}$$

$$W^2 = 800$$

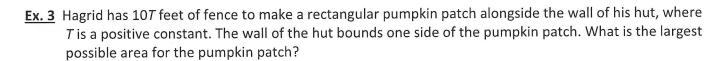
$$W = \pm \sqrt{800} \approx \pm 28.28 \rightarrow \text{Negative width does not make sense.}$$

$$A = -\frac{1600}{\sqrt{800}} - 2\sqrt{800} + 408$$

$$\approx 294.86 \text{ cm}^2$$

Note: Again, we can double check that this is the maximum with 1st DT or 2nd DT.  $A'' = -2 \cdot \frac{1600}{w^3} = -\frac{3200}{w^3}$ 

$$A''|_{w=\sqrt{800}} = -\frac{3200}{(\sqrt{800})^3} \approx -0.141440$$



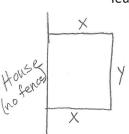
$$3 A = xy$$

(c) 
$$A = XY$$
  $A = XY$   $A = X$   $A =$ 

(a) 
$$A = 10T(\frac{5T}{2}) - 2(\frac{5T}{2})^2$$
  
=  $25T^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{25T^2}{2}$   
=  $25T^2 - \frac{25T^2}{2} = \frac{25T^2}{2}$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
0 = 10T - 4x \\
4x = 10T \\
x = \frac{5T}{2}
\end{array}$$

Ex. 4 Stu and Didi want to fence a rectangular play area alongside the wall of their house. The wall of their house bounds one side of the play area. If they want the play area to be exactly 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>, what is the least amount of fencing needed to make this? (Answer: 89.44 ft)



(3) 
$$A = x y$$
  
 $1000 = x y$   
 $\frac{1000}{x} = y - y$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} (5) O = 2 - \frac{1000}{\times 2} \\ \frac{1000}{\times 2} = 2 \end{array}$$

$$1000 = 2x^{2}$$
  
 $500 = x^{2}$ 

Note: Use 1st or 2nd DT to check that this is where the min occurs. 
$$2^{nd} DT$$
;  $P^{11} = -(-2) \frac{1000}{x^3} = \frac{2000}{x^3}$   $P^{11}_{x=1500} = \frac{2000}{500^3/2} = 0.179 > 0$